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A MONTHLY REPORT OF CURRENT POLICIES, OFFICIAL STATEMENTS AND STATISTICS

VOLUME V
No. 6

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JAPAN'S EARLY CONTACT WITH THAILAND
(*Third Division, Board of Information*)

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FROM JAPANESE POINTS OF VIEW

December, 1941

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The TOKYO GAZETTE is published monthly by the Tokyo Gazette Publishing House under the supervision of the Board of Information. Its purpose is primarily to supply information concerning the nature of problems being confronted today by the Japanese nation as a whole, and of the governmental steps being taken to solve these problems.

The material in the TOKYO GAZETTE is selected mainly from the *Weekly Report*, edited by the same Board. The accuracy and comprehensiveness of data presented in the *Report* are fully established. For the benefit of students of Japanese affairs, the TOKYO GAZETTE is endeavouring to maintain these qualities in the hope that its publication will eliminate unfortunate misunderstandings and thus contribute to world peace and international goodwill.

Printed in Japan

JAPAN'S EARLY CONTACT WITH THAILAND

THIRD DIVISION, BOARD OF INFORMATION

I

THOUGH lying 2600 miles away from Japan, Thailand, or Siam as it was called until recently, first had contact with Southern China, Central China, Formosa, the Loochoo Islands and Korea, as long as 14 or 15 centuries ago, when people from Thailand ventured this far. First mention in history of the overseas activities of these southern people refers to the tribute paid by Fu Nan to the Emperor Wu of Liang in Southern China in 539 A.D., which incident is recorded in the *Fu Nan Chuan*, a book published in Liang, where it is recorded that the object of the Fu Nan mission to Liang was not so much for the purpose of paying tribute as for the desire of entering into trade relations with China.

In those days Korea consisted of Hiaksai, Shinra, or Sinlo, and Kaokuli, three independent nations each maintaining contact with Liang in Southern China and Sung in Northern China. It appears that Japan, through trading activities, had kept in close contact with these countries of China and Korea, especially with Hiaksai and Liang. There is thus good reason to believe that the Fu Nan traders who visited Liang also ventured further north to the Korean countries, for Fu Nan products were brought over to Japan from Hiaksai in Korea. The ancient classic *Nihon Shoki* records that certain goods were despatched from Fu Nan as a tribute to the Japanese Imperial Court and reached Japan by way of Hiaksai in September of the 4th year of the reign of Emperor Kimmei (543 A.D.), which corresponds to the 9th year of the Tatung Era under Emperor Wu of Liang, or the 21st year of the reign of King Söng in Hiaksai. The country of Fu Nan extended over the region which now comprise Cambodia in French Indo-China as well as Thailand and other northern districts of the Malay Peninsula. The original inhabitants of Fu Nan, however, were a race distinct from the Thais who were later to invade the country. Nevertheless, these gifts of aloe-wood and other tropical products which were

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sent to the Japanese Imperial Court, can be said to afford a time-honoured link in the history of Japan-Thai relations.

About ten years later, in 552 A.D., Buddhism was introduced into Japan from Hiaksai, and the early followers of Buddhism in Japan came to look up to ancient Thailand as a Buddhist paradise in much the same way as they did India, although for some time after the introduction of Buddhism, the Japanese would go to Shinra and Hiaksai to study the new religion instead of to Thailand. During the regency of the Crown Prince Shōtoku (593–621 A.D.), Japanese Buddhist students began to visit China for the pursuance of their studies, and there were even those who, following the example of the Buddhist pioneers I Ching and Hsuan Chuang, aspired to a pilgrimage to India across the Himalayas. Then, about a century later, during the reign of the Emperor Tensho, the two southern isles of Oku and Shiragaki were placed under Japanese rule and thus Japan came into possession of new island territory in the far-off southern seas. It was this, no doubt, that aroused Japan's interest in "Tenziku" (the present Thailand and India), an interest which was further enhanced by the increasing numbers of traders and shipwrecked travellers who found their way to these shores from Tocharia, Linyu and Tagi, bringing with them southern music and dances.

In the early part of the Heian period, Saichō (later known as as Denkyō Daishi) and Kukai (later known as Kōbō Daishi) crossed over to China, then under the rule of the T'ang dynasty, subsequently returning to Japan to become the nation's greatest religious teachers of that time. Then, in September 861, Prince Takadake, (renamed Prince Shinnyo upon his conversion to Buddhism), left Japan for T'ang and arrived at Changan four years later. After leading a religious life there for about half year, he left for Kwangchow, now known as Canton, early in 866 A.D., and thence he sailed for India in January of the following year. The Prince was not heard of again until more than ten years later when word reached Japan that he had died in a country called Lo Yüeh, on the northern shore of the Strait of Malacca, to the south of Fu Nan. In all probability, the Prince was the first Japanese to visit the land which we now know as Thailand, and the fact that more than 1070 years ago an Imperial Prince passed away in the ancient land of the Thais is certainly worthy of full appreciation.

In 894 A.D., however, Japan discontinued the practice of sending Imperial missions to the Court of T'ang, thereby putting an end to official relations with China and Korea, although trading ships continued to serve as connecting links, and at the same time Buddhist students in Japan still went to China for their religious studies and training. Envoys also arrived in Japan at frequent intervals from Wu and Yüeh in Southern China. Thus between the 10th and the 12th centuries, which corresponds to the years extending from the Heian period to the early part of the Kamakura period in Japan, Chinese literature of the T'ang and Sung periods as well as Buddhist teachings and Buddhist fine arts, exotic clothing and imported utensils poured into Japan contributing in many ways to the culture of Japan. Among other things, precious perfumes and tropical birds such as peacocks and parrots quickly gained popularity among the aristocracy of Kyoto. Such contact of India and the land of the Thais on the one hand, with T'ang and Sung on the other, indirectly influenced the Japanese Imperial court and the aristocracy to no small extent. This trend continued into the 13th century, and during the first half of the Kamakura period the life of the Kyoto noblemen, and the Kamakura warriors alike were considerably influenced by Chinese culture of the Sung dynasty. In the latter half of the same period, however, increasing numbers of Japanese merchants and warriors ventured upon trading voyages to Korea and China. At this time, it so happened that the Mongolian Kingdom under Genghis Khan was rapidly gaining ascendancy and extending its martial activities as far as southern Asia, thus encouraging Arabs and Thais to visit the Far East. In keeping with this trend, the Japanese came to be more and more interested in overseas activities, especially after the successful repulsion of an attempted Mongolian invasion of Japan in 1274, and again in 1281. The Japanese merchants who went abroad in those days were mainly engaged in bartering Japanese swords, spears, armour, copper, sulphur, fans, paper screens, lacquer ware, etc. for silk yarns, cotton yarns, fabrics, cotton, pongee, embroidery, hardware, porcelain, medicines, etc. These trading activities became remarkably active during the Yosino period (1333–1392 A.D.), and Thai trading boats reaching Japan were just as frequent as those from Korea and China. An event worth mentioning in this connection is the arrival in Japan of an official mission from the land of the Thais in 1388 A.D. According

to an ancient Korean history book, this mission arrived in Japan for a one year's stay in the 19th year of the reign of the Thai King Boromoraja, shortly after Prince Kanenaga, military governor of Kyusyu, had rejected the message sent by Chu Yuan-chang, the first Emperor of the Ming dynasty in China, for the reason that its wording was too disrespectful. In 1391 an official message was also received by King Kong Yang of Korea from Thailand, and a Thai mission subsequently visited Korea after the country had been placed under the rule of the Li dynasty. Seven years later, it appears, vessels from Thailand arrived at Loochoo ports, according to the *Ming Shih* (the History of Ming), and the *Liu Ch'iu Shih Liao*, (the Brief History of the Loochoo Islands). Thai boats seems to have been actively engaged in overseas trading, making the journey to Korea and Japan in about 40 days, bringing shiploads of Fu Nan products which the Japanese and Korean nobility valued as rare treasures.

During the Muromati period (1378–1573) while the Ashikaga Shogunate was in power, the only boats engaged in active overseas trade were those who had obtained *Gangofu*, or licenses, from the Shogunate Government, authorizing them to carry on ocean navigation. *Daimyo* clans such as the Hosokawa, Ōuchi, Matsuura, Shoni, Otomo, Akizuki, Shimazu, Sagara and Gotō, most of which had their headquarters in Kyusyu, fitted out large vessels called *Tosen* or Chinese boats and carried on lucrative trade with Korea, China and the Loochoo Islands. Among the goods imported through the Loochoo Islands were tropical products such as tiger and leopard skins, foreign liquors, rugs, musk, aloe-wood, damask, satin, and sugar. Many of these southern products were presumably brought to the Loochoo Islands aboard Thai boats, and it is definitely known that shipments of elephants, horses, peacocks and parrots, which arrived at Imaizumisyo on the Japan Sea coast aboard a Thai boat in 1408 and again in 1412, were imported direct from Thailand.

Following the example of the *daimyo's* trading boats, large Buddhist temples such as the Tenryūzi, Sōkokuzi, Daitōzi, and Kōhukuzi also sent out merchantmen. Besides these, a number of prosperous merchants in Sakai, Ōminato (in Ise province), Hakata, Hirado and other port towns are also known to have built trading boats. Then there were vessels of a much smaller type, manned by a crew of ten

and with a loading capacity of 700 or 800 *koku*,[1] which working in fleets of from several to a few score boats, engaged in exporting cereals, copper, alum, alluvial gold and other Japanese goods. These vessels loaded with china-ware, gold brocade, silk and silk fabrics at Korean and Chinese ports, whence they sailed for Tongking, Qwannan, Chamba, Cambodia and Luzon, and from time to time visited Thailand.

Then Vasco da Gama opened up a sea route across the Indian Ocean and around the southern tip of Africa in 1498 A.D., and soon afterwards Portuguese influence was extended to India where a Governor-General was stationed at Goa, and at the same time the Portuguese set about colonizing the East Indies and the Indo-China peninsula. In 1516, Portugal gained a foothold in Canton, followed by her occupation of Amoy in 1519, thereby establishing a base for her China trade. In the same year, Ferdinand Magellan sailed round the southern tip of South America and discovered the Pacific, and reached the Philippine Islands three years later. From that time onward, Portugal continued to carry on trade with the countries of the Orient by way of the Indian Ocean, while Spain set about colonizing the western coast of the Americas to facilitate trade with the Orient via the Pacific Ocean.

In those days, Japanese merchantmen vied with Chinese vessels on the Indo-China and the East Indies routes and on one occasion some Japanese merchants aboard one of these boats, meeting with a Portuguese fleet in the vicinity of Malacca in 1511 A.D., gave the Portuguese the impression that "they were noble and gentle in behaviour and faithful in friendship and how advisable it would be to trade with them." This is only one of many instances of such contact between the Japanese and Portuguese. After a lapse of about three decades, a Portuguese boat arrived at Tanegashima Island off Kyusyu in 1543, after drifting about in distress, and took the opportunity to open direct trade with Japan. The Spaniards then followed suit and reached Japan in 1570 via their headquarters at Manila, thereby ushering in a period of active trade between Japan and the countries of the south. Western civilization thus began to filter into this country along with Christianity, and this served to encourage certain *daimyos* of Kyusyu such as Shimazu, Arima,

[1] Japanese measure of capacity equivalent to 4.9629 bushels.

Ōmura and Ōtomo as well as several wealthy merchants in Nagasaki, Hirato and Hakata to build large boats in imitation of western craft and venture out in search of trade with southern lands. Among the sea ports humming with trade activities in those days were Bōnotu in Satuma province, Hirado in Higo, Hakata in Tikuzen, Hunai in Bungo, Yamaguti in Suo and Sakai in Izumi. By the middle of the 16th century Japanese merchants had begun to flock to the southern countries and Japanese settlements gradually appeared in Luzon, Tongking, Annam and Java. In Thailand, too, some Japanese made their homes in Ayutia near Bangkok.

For some years after 1568, when Oda Nobunaga extended his military rule over the entire country, Japan's trade with Portugal and Spain reached its height. In 1571 Omura Sumitada, a *daimyo* in Kyusyu, volunteered to open the port of Nagasaki to the Portuguese, while seven years later the Hōjōs were trading with a Portuguese boat at Odawara in Sagami province. Thus, vessels of southern countries as well as those of Japan and China vied with one another in plying between the South Seas, China, Korea, the Loochoo Islands and Japan. The number of Japanese settlers in Thailand also continued to increase.

In those days huge profits accrued from foreign trade, and the *daimyos* thus engaged rapidly accumulated great wealth and power, and merchants made their fortunes. This boom soon attracted the attention of the super-warlord preceding Tokugawa Iyeyasu, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, who, when visiting Kyusyu in 1587, personally witnessed the prosperity brought about by trade with the southern countries. Planning to bring the South Seas trade under his control, in 1592 he inaugurated a system of licensing foreign trade by means of a permit to be carried by boats engaging in trade, such boats being called *Gosyuinsen*. Simultaneously with the introduction of this system, Toyotomi sent messages to the Portuguese Governor-General in India, the Spanish Governor-General in Luzon and an official of the Ming dynasty in Formosa, advising them to pay tributes to Japan. Although, this gesture of Toyotomi's toward the southern countries proved unsuccessful, but the foreign trade carried on by the *gosyuinsen* continued to grew in prosperity with years. Among those who were granted the *gosyuinsen* license were merchants such as Suetsugu Heizo, Funamoto Yaheiji, Araki Sotaro, and Itoya Zuiemon of Nagasaki, Chaya Shirojiro, Suminokura Ryoi

and one Fushimiya of Kyoto and Iseya Ryokan of Sakai who sailed trading boats to and from Tongking, Cochin, Formosa, Luzon, Macao and Cambodia. There were many, too, like Naya Sukeyemon of Sakai, who made their homes in Manila and amassed large fortunes by means of the Luzon trade. These activities naturally extended as far as Thailand, where several Japanese boats arrived annually to bring back perfumed wood and furs.

EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

Department of Education

EMERGENCY measures designed temporarily to shorten terms of study in schools and universities came into force on October 16, 1941, when the Imperial and Departmental Ordinances relating thereto were issued. On the basis of the provisions of the said Ordinances the students of these institutions who are at present in the graduating classes shall be made to complete their course in December 1941, instead of in the following March.

Recent developments in the international situation, which have precipitated the current world crisis, have inevitably affected our nation in every phase of life, and education and culture are no exceptions. Most urgent in this connection is a speedy reorganization of national life which would enable the nation to give full scope to its total strength; to this end all necessary steps have already been taken. The full realization of this objective, however, depends after all upon human resources in terms both of quality and of quantity. The growing importance of this factor in the establishment of the national defence structure has considerably increased the demand for man-power, which consequently unbalances the supply and demand of the labour market. Student labour service and student apprentice systems have in the past contributed in no small measure toward relieving this strain, but in view of an increased demand for man-power which may be expected in the coming year both in connection with direct defence and with production, the necessity has arisen for taking more positive steps such as advancing the date of graduation. Thus the present measures will offer the student a unique opportunity for directly serving the State at the gravest national crisis, an act which is essentially in conformity with the principles that education stands for. When the new measures were made public, therefore, the schools directly concerned and the educational authorities of the local governments lost no time in taking appropriate steps for their successful execution, while the students responded to them in real earnest.

In line with the steps taken in Japan proper, the schools in overseas territories and even the Japanese schools in Manchoukuo and China are to graduate their students at the end of this year. Institutions outside the jurisdiction of the Department of Education will also take the same step. It must be noted, however, that the new measures are of a purely temporary nature so that the provisions of the Ordinances pertaining to the advancement of the date of graduation will be applied only to the graduating classes in the current and next school years; no intention of permanently shortening school courses is entertained by the Government.

Schools Affected by the New Ordinances

In view of the purpose of the new Ordinances, schools coming within the purview of their provisions are confined to the following categories:

1. Regular courses of universities
2. Special schools[1], including post graduate and special courses thereof extending over three years
3. Special technical schools[2]
4. Higher normal schools, with the exception of pedagogy and special courses
5. Technical school teacher's training institutes
6. Temporary institutes for training teachers
7. Technical schools which admit those who have finished the primary course of the national school, and whose courses extend over 5 years; technical schools which admit those who have finished the first year of the higher course of the national school, and whose courses extend over 4 years; and technical schools which admit those who have finished the higher course of the national school, and whose courses extend over 3 years. Technical night schools are excepted.
8. Miscellaneous schools, established by private persons or organizations, which admit those who have finished the middle school course, and whose courses extend over 3 years, that is, the schools analogous to the special schools mentioned

[1] Colleges lower than universities in scholastic standard, a three-year course for those who completed the middle school course.

[2] Special technical schools and technical schools includes commercial, agricultural and other technical schools of higher and secondary education, respectively.

in (2); and miscellaneous schools analogous to the technical schools mentioned in (7).

The same provisions apply also to women's and girls' schools included in these categories, so that women students who are at present in the graduating classes, shall also be made to finish the course three months earlier. Women students specializing in medicine, pharmacology or dentistry can greatly relieve shortages in the medical profession, while those who have taken courses in English literature, Japanese literature or domestic science are expected to enter the field of education or business.

With regard to the university preparatory course and the course of higher schools, no acceleration is planned for this year in consideration of the fact that almost all the graduates of these courses will subsequently take the regular university courses, but in the 1942–43 school year they shall be made to keep pace with the other schools of higher education. The list of schools whose term of study is not shortened under the new Ordinances includes institutes for training teachers of the young men's schools; normal schools; middle schools; the ordinary course of higher schools; girls' high schools and higher and special courses of girls' high schools; technical and miscellaneous schools other than those mentioned in (7) and (8), in the foregoing paragraphs; schools for the blind; schools for the deaf and dumb; young men's schools and national schools. These are all excluded from the application of the present measures, due either to their special nature, or to the younger age of their pupils or to the present tendency of the labour market. But even in these schools the boys and girls are able to serve the national cause by working in industrial plants and commercial establishments as student apprentices or through the activities of the national service corps organized in the irrespective schools.

Date of Graduation

The date of graduation in the schools coming under the new Ordinances is fixed for a certain day in December 1941, in the current school year, and in September 1942, in the next school year. Further details relating to this will be contained in a separate Departmental Ordinance to be issued shortly.

In shortening the courses, the school authorities must by every possible means make up the reduction in the terms of study and maintain the best scholastic standards, and this will necessitate a re-planning of lectures and class work, an increase in the number of daily school hours, and a shortening of vacations.

Employment, Further Studies and Military Service

With regard to the employment of these graduates, there will be no change in the existing regulations and practice. The graduating students may be promised employment while still at school and obtain employment immediately upon graduation. Graduates who are subject to the Ordinance pertaining to the Restriction of Employment of School Graduates will get positions in a similar manner and the plan for their distribution among and assignment to certain industries and other places of work will be worked out this year much earlier than formerly.

In this connection, students of special schools, higher technical schools and ordinary technical schools are called upon to renew their conception of the types of education they are receiving. They must seriously consider the special mission of their schools and how they can serve the nation after graduation. These schools are, essentially, so designed that the young people may become useful members of society immediately upon graduation and not with the object of preparing them for university courses. The demand for this type of graduate today is acute, particularly in the medical profession, industry and agriculture; should these graduates ignore the primary purpose of their special and technical education, serious difficulties in these fields may be expected. Accordingly, since 1940, the Government has regulated the entrance of graduates from higher and ordinary technical schools into still higher institutions and only those graduates who had been recommended by the heads of the schools were admitted into the latter, thereby effecting the distribution of future leaders of industry in accordance with national plans and purposes. The scope of this State distribution of school graduates will be hereafter extended to cover all graduates of special schools other than technical, encouraging them to enter practical service immediately after graduation according to their individual education and personal abilities, excepting those who are specially recommended for a university course.

The entrance examination for universities, special schools, preparatory courses of universities and the higher schools in the school year 1941–42 will be held between the latter part of February and the middle of March 1942, and the new students will be admitted in April. The time of graduation of students in universities, preparatory courses thereof, higher courses of the higher schools and special schools in the 1942–43 school year will be in September, and the date of their entrance examination in that school year will be moved up accordingly.

Those students whose military service has been postponed in accordance with the provisions appended to the Military Service Law are subject to conscription examination with other students upon the expiration of the term of postponement according to the provisions of the Imperial Ordinance of October 16. At the same time, the term of postponement has been shortened one year according to the provisions of the Departmental Ordinances of the War and Educational Departments issued simultaneously with the new Imperial Ordinance, and it expires at the end of the last month of postponement after deducting 8 months from the shortened duration of the year of study in schools. For example, the term of postponement for students studying in the current year expires when they have been in school for 2 years and one month in the case of students in universities with a 3-year course, or when they have been in school for 3 years and a month in the case of students in colleges with a 4-year course. For example, in the case of students, attending the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University, they will undergo their conscription examination when they have attended the university for 2 years and one month, whether they are in their third or second stage of study.

The conscription examination this year for such students will be carried out by the middle of next December, and students eligible for this are required to apply for an extended postponement term to the official heads of cities, towns or villages of their registered domicile by the end of October.

As has been mentioned, the term of postponement of conscription expires with the end of a period given as deducting 8 months from the shortened period of study, even when the students concerned are not above the conscription age. But in the case of special technical and higher normal school students wishing to

advance to universities and students in the higher schools or the preparatory courses of universities, it has been decided that the 8 months' deduction will not be necessary, so that they may finish the required years of study in full.

Every student graduating next December from a university or those from other schools who do not continue to universities are subject to the extraordinary conscription examination this year. But those students who, on account of illness or other reason, may be compelled to stay in their present schools may be excepted, provided they apply for an extended postponement of conscription to the municipal heads of their registered domicile by the end of October.

THE 77TH SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

—Ministerial Addresses of November 17, 1941—

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO, PRIME MINISTER

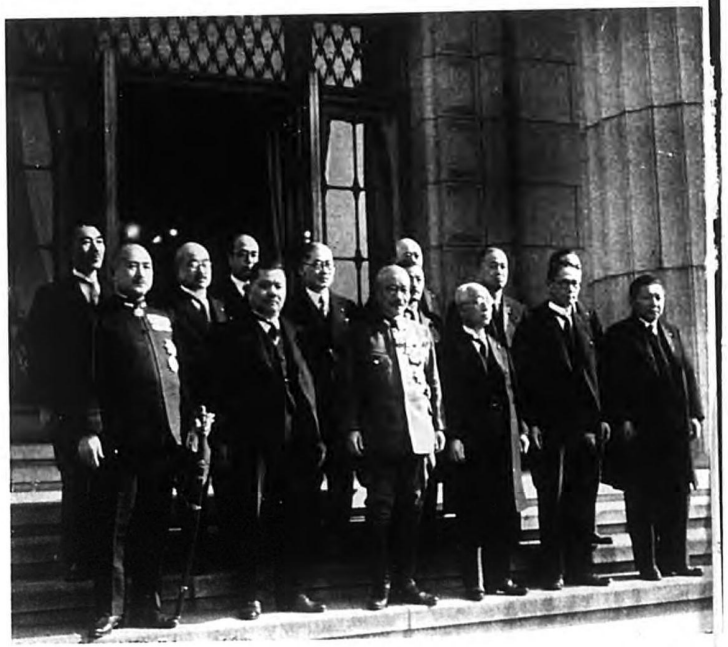
WITH the 77th session of the Diet convened at this critical hour, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant a most gracious Rescript at the opening ceremony; I have been profoundly moved. The Government desire at this opportunity to state frankly their views and convictions regarding the execution of national policies, and with your cooperation and with the inflexible will of the whole nation united as one body, intend to surmount the unprecedented national crisis and thus hope to set our Sovereign's mind at rest.

In looking over the present world situation particularly as relating to our Empire, we find that, in the China Affair, thanks to the vigorous efforts of the loyal and gallant officers and men of the fighting services under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and to the activities of the earnest and determined people on the home front, brilliant results have been achieved, and the Chungking régime's strength of resistance is fast diminishing. The constructive work of the National Government of China, on the other hand, has made a steady progress resulting in the recognition of that Government by many friendly Powers. The task of settling the China Affair has thus entered upon its final phase. However, economic and military activities of the countries aiding Chiang Kai-shek have become increasingly vigorous. They constitute the last remaining pillar of Chungking's resistance, obstructing the successful conclusion of the China Affair.

In the region of the North, the situation since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war in June of this year has led one to think of its eventful future; Japan can not afford to be indifferent to its development. We are, therefore, seeing to it that all the necessary measures are taken in order to secure the stability in the North. In the South, there took place last year the peaceful entry of the Imperial forces into northern French Indo-China, and as the result of

JAPAN'S LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

The Diet buidling as it looked when the legislature convened in its 77th session



Above, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo addressing the House of Peers on November 17, 1941; right, members of the Cabinet preparing to attend the Diet session

the conclusion of an economic agreement between Japan and French Indo-China and of our mediation in a dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China, close and cordial relations between our country and French Indo-China had gradually been established and Japan's peaceful advance toward the South was to commence. But, as the military and economic cooperation of Great Britain, the United States and the Netherlands East-Indies became strengthened, Japan's economic negotiations with the Netherlands East-Indies fell through, creating a situation pregnant with grave menaces to the position of Japan in the southern Pacific. Japan, thereupon, entered into an agreement with the Vichy Government for the joint defence of French Indo-China and in accordance with this agreement our reinforcements were despatched to southern French Indo-China in the latter part of July. But Great Britain, the United States and the Netherlands East-Indies, viewed these legitimate measures of self-defence with suspicion and misgivings. They froze our assets in their countries, and, by resorting to virtually complete embargoes, enforced an economic blockade, and at the same time, rapidly augmented their military measures against our country. It hardly requires an explanation that economic blockade resorted to as between non-belligerent countries constitutes a measure little less hostile in character than armed warfare. Such an act not only impedes the settlement of the China Affair which Japan intends to bring about, but gravely affects the existence of our Empire, and as such we can by no means acquiesce in it.

Notwithstanding this, Japan, earnestly and constantly desiring peace, has consistently maintained her patience and perseverance and has exerted her utmost efforts for a peaceful solution of the situation by tiding over the crisis through diplomatic negotiations. Our purpose has not as yet been realized, and the Empire has come to face literally a serious situation where she must decide her course for generations to come. Nevertheless, the Government, in the peace-loving spirit which has inspired the nation since the foundation of the Empire, are even now devoting their utmost efforts to a diplomatic settlement in order to safeguard the existence and prestige of the Empire and establish a new order in East Asia. The Japanese Government expect that:

1. The third Powers will refrain from obstructing a successful

conclusion of the China Affair which Japan has in view ;

2. The countries surrounding our Empire will not only refrain from presenting a direct military menance to our Empire, but nullify such measures of hostile character as economic blockade and restore normal economic relations with Japan ; and
3. Utmost efforts will be exerted to prevent the extension of the European war and the spread of the disturbances into East Asia.

If the above-mentioned triple purpose is realized by diplomatic negotiations, it will, I believe, be a matter for gratification not only for the sake of Japan alone but for the cause of peace in East Asia and the world at large. In view of past experiences, however, the prospect of the negotiations still remains uncertain.

The Government, therefore, anticipating obstacles lying in their path, are determined firmly to assure the existence of our Empire by perfecting all kinds of preparations leaving no stone unturned for the purpose of vigorously executing the fixed national policy.

As our Empire now stands at a crossroad of national destiny unparalleled in her history of more than two thousand six hundred years, the Government are fully resolved to fulfil with all their power their responsibilities of assisting the Throne.

Whatever may be the development of the situation, the perfection of the highly organized national defence structure is a matter of most urgent importance. For this purpose it is essential to enhance the national morale to a higher pitch and to increase the industrial and economic efficiency to a maximum degree.

Although the Government are simultaneously taking all possible measures to ensure the livelihood of the people, its further retrenchment will be unavoidable. I sincerely hope that the entire nation, with a firm belief that our Empire must now make great strides forward and may well expect an unlimited development of national fortune, will share together the present hardships, and, go forward as one man in assisting to accomplish the sacred work of His Majesty. The Government are prepared, with regard to the political and economic administration, to undertake renovations and perfections of various kinds, but in their execution they intend not to follow ideals merely but to take measures in conformity with the actual situation so that the organic efficiency of various technical

functions may be given a full play.

I am firmly convinced that the entire nation, understanding the intentions of the Government, will extend their whole-hearted cooperation.

The budget which has been submitted consists principally of the expenditures necessary for meeting the present critical situation, and the proposed bills have been limited specific to those which are now urgently required.

I desire that you will understand the intentions of the Government, carefully deliberate upon them, and give your approval. In conclusion, the Government wish to tender the expression of their deep appreciation of the constant cooperation extended to our Empire by Manchoukuo and the National Government of the Republic of China. The Government also wish to express their sincere felicitations on the achievements of the friendly Powers, especially of Germany and Italy. They hope that these Powers will share success with our Empire in establishing a new world order based upon justice.

In coping with the grave situation prevailing at present, I feel greaty honoured to assist the Imperial Rule together with you, gentlemen, and feel deeply our great responsibilities. I believe that the difficulties can be surmounted and the present crisis solved only when all members of the nation do their part for the cause of public service in their respective functions and when the total strength of the nation is concentrated for the purpose. I earnestly request that you will give further support and cooperation to the Government.

Lastly, I wish to tender my sincere respect to the spirits of those who gave their lives for the defence of the Empire, and to express my profound appreciation to all my fellow countrymen in the fighting-line and on the home-front of their strenuous endeavours.

ADDRESS OF MR. SHIGENORI TOGO, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

With the heavy responsibilities for the conduct of foreign affairs having unexpectedly devolved upon me, it is a great pleasure for me to avail myself of this opportunity of speaking today on the foreign policy of the Imperial Government.

Japan, engaged for the past four years in military operations for

the construction of a new order in East Asia, is now marching forward to surmount current difficulties with the unity of the entire nation. First of all, I wish good fortune and success to the officers and men of our gallant fighting services who are distinguishing themselves at the front under the August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty, paying, at the same time, my humble and sincere tribute to the honoured spirits of many who have fallen.

It needs no reiteration that the fundamental principle of Japan's foreign policy lies in the establishment of peace in East Asia based upon justice, thereby contributing toward the promotion of general welfare of mankind. It is nothing other than the fruit of the constant efforts exerted in espousal of this great principle that our country has witnessed an unceasing development of her national fortunes since the Meiji Restoration. It may be recalled that in the past seventy odd years Japan has, on more than one occasion, successfully overcome national crises. Especially noteworthy is the Russo-Japanese War, in which Japan staked her national existence in order to eliminate an obstacle to the peace of East Asia. She has since been advancing her position as the stabilizing force in East Asia, and is now endeavouring with unflinching courage to accomplish the great task of inaugurating a new order in East Asia on the basis of justice for contributing toward the peace of the world.

Fortunately Germany and Italy having similar views with Japan, the Three-Power Pact was brought into being. In a little more than a year of its existence, as is well-known, the Pact has made, as intended, a great contribution toward the construction of a new order in East Asia and Europe, as well as toward the prevention of the spread of the war.

The Empire of Manchoukuo has become increasingly strong in her foundation since her establishment. No less than thirteen countries have already recognized Manchoukuo, and her international status, together with her national prosperity, is being steadily enhanced. In China, Japan is conducting military operations to subjugate the Chungking régime. The basic policy of Japan toward the China Affair consists in establishing cooperation between Japan and China, thereby securing the stability of East Asia and the advancement of common prosperity in this region. The Basic Treaty regulating the new relations between Japan and China

was concluded some time ago between the Japanese Government and the National Government of China. It is the determination of the Imperial Government to extend their cooperation toward further strengthening of the National Government of China.

Along with the successful conclusion of the China Affair, Japan takes a great interest in the region of the North and also in the South Seas. Following the outbreak of the European War, Japan has exerted every effort to prevent the conflict from spreading to the East from the standpoint of maintaining the peace of East Asia in general. The Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact concluded in April of this year is also intended to secure the safety in the North in conformity with the said policy. Although hostilities subsequently broke out between Germany and the Soviet Union, our Government have steadfastly maintained this policy of preserving security in the North. It is, in a word, Japan's determination to prevent by all means not only the causation of factors likely to disturb peace in the North, but also the development of such a situation as will menace her rights and interests.

As regards the South Seas region, the Imperial Government successfully mediated in the settlement of the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China, and also established close political and economic relations with French Indo-China. They further concluded with France the Protocol for the joint defence of French Indo-China to meet the international situation confronting the latter when it began to threaten seriously the security of French Indo-China, and consequently the tranquillity of East Asia and the security of Japan. They have dispatched Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa as a special Ambassador to French Indo-China to draw still closer the bonds of friendship between Japan and that country. They have also strengthened the economic relations with Thailand and are endeavouring to promote cooperation between the two countries by exchanging Ambassadors.

It is extremely deplorable, however, that malicious propaganda should be let loose by some third Powers, representing Japan as harbouring aggressive designs toward those regions. I have not the slightest doubt that the peoples of East Asia, understanding our real intentions, will cooperate with our country for the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

Japan is thus concentrating her sincere and utmost efforts on a

successful conclusion of the China Affair and the initiation of a new order in East Asia. But when our troops entered the southern part of French Indo-China this summer in accordance with the Protocol for the joint defence referred to above, Great Britain and the United States chose to regard it as a menace to their territories and froze Japan's assets in their countries, an act which constitutes a measure tantamount to rupturing economic relations. The British dominions and colonies have all followed suit, and the Netherlands East-Indies, too, joined in similar steps. Great Britain and the United States have even gone the length of establishing encircling positions against Japan by inducing Australia, the Netherlands East-Indies and the Chungking régime to join in.

The international situation confronting Japan has thus become increasingly tense day after day, and the pressure, such as above referred to, from Great Britain and the United States toward our country constitutes a really serious question, affecting, as it does, the very existence of our Empire. In this connection, I should like to call attention of everyone here and abroad to the fact that, despite such developments, the Imperial Government, prompted by the high motive to preserve peace in the world, particularly in the Pacific, and also to avert the worst eventuality, have hitherto exerted their utmost efforts to overcome the difficult situation.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, the Japanese-American relations have continued to deteriorate so that, if they were left to drift without a timely check, there was no knowing whether the situation would not ultimately end in a catastrophe. Should such an eventuality occur, it would entail great suffering not only on the countries in the Pacific basin but on the entire mankind as well.

Solicitous for peace as ever, the Japanese Government have, since April last, carried on conversations with the Government of the United States with a view to bringing about a fundamental adjustment of the Japanese-American relations. The former Cabinet endeavoured earnestly to reach a successful conclusion of the negotiations, in view particularly of the tension in the situation which had been accentuated since the summer of this year, but an agreement of views was not reached between the two countries.

The present Cabinet, in order to avert the international crisis and preserve the peace of the Pacific, decided also to continue the

negotiations which are still in progress. I regret to say that I have not the liberty of revealing at this juncture the details of the negotiations. But I think an amicable conclusion is by no means impossible if the Government of the United States are, on the one hand, genuinely solicitous for world peace as are the Imperial Government and, on the other, understand Japan's natural requirements and her position in East Asia and consider the situation as it exists there in the light of realities. Moreover, the views of the wo countries have generally been made clear through the conversations which have now lasted more than six months, and consequently I believe it must be evident to the United States Government that, viewed even from the technical angle, there is no necessity of spending much time on the negotiations hereafter.

Such being the circumstances, the Japanese Government are bending their best efforts to the successful conclusion of the negotiations, but there is naturally a limit to our conciliatory attitude. Should an occasion arise such as might menace the very existence of the Empire or compromise the prestige of Japan as a great Power, it goes without saying that Japan must face it with a firm and resolute attitude. For my part, I am taking charge of the negotiations with a firm resolve regarding this point.

Japan is now confronted with an unprecedentedly difficult situation and it is necessary that the entire nation should unite and join forces to overcome it. National defence and diplomacy are inseparable while internal politics and external policy are each the counterpart of the other. At no time is the need for the mobilization of the nation's total strength, with the Government and the people uniting, felt more acutely than at the present juncture.

In concluding this frank statement of my views and opinions, I earnestly hope for the full support and cooperation of hundred millions of my fellow countrymen.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA

I

RECENT ACTIVITIES OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCES

ARMY PRESS SECTION, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

Results of July Operations

Although four years have elapsed since the outbreak of the China Affair, there has been no slackening in Japanese military operations. Take July last for instance. During that month in North China alone, no less than 1,755 engagements occurred between the Japanese and Chinese troops, the total effectives involved being estimated at some 230,000. The Chinese side left about 85,000 dead behind in addition to some 2,600 taken prisoner. The Japanese lost about 700 in killed and wounded. During the same period Central China witnessed 540 encounters in which approximately 75,000 Chinese troops took part. Their casualties numbered 4,471 killed and 2,041 captives. On the other hand, our loss was only about 500 dead and injured. The total number of brushes in South China during the same month was 276, the Chinese side mustering some 4,000 soldiers. While the enemy left 855 in killed besides 131 taken prisoner, the Japanese dead and wounded numbered about 50. It will, therefore, be seen that during that single month the total number of battles fought throughout China came up to 2,295, with the aggregated numerical strength of the enemy estimated at about 316,000. The enemy left 13,849 dead behind in addition to 5,134, taken prisoner. As against this the Japanese, in all, suffered about 1,300 in killed and wounded. These figures clearly illustrate the activities of the Japanese expeditionary forces in China.

Rôle of War Plains

No less active parts are being played by our military and naval air forces. Their frequent bombing raids on the interior have undeniably alarmed the Chiang Kai-shek Government, its troops and

the people living in major towns in the hinterland. Such was the sustained intensity of the Japanese aerial attacks in August that Chungking, capital of the Chiang Kai-shek régime, suspended its activity for seventeen days of the month. As a result of Japanese air bombardments, military works, factories and government offices in unoccupied China have been seriously damaged and production of both munitions and essential merchandise has been considerably curtailed.

North China Front

From July 20 to August 24, the Japanese expeditionary forces in North China carried out a mopping-up campaign in and round Yencheng in Northern Kiangsu Province. As Yencheng is noted for salt production, it is obvious that the enemy should attach importance to it. With the Japanese occupation of the town, the enemy effectives under General Han Te-chin have been reduced to dire straits. In this connection, it is significant to note that frequent clashes have been occurring in Northern Kiangsu Province since January between Chungking soldiers and Communist forces, which had succeeded in forcing their way into the region.

The troops under General Yu Hsueh-chung, former warlord of Manchuria, and the forces under Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, former Mayor of Tsingtao, are at loggerheads in Shantung Province. Otherwise peace generally prevails in this area.

In Shansi and Hunan Provinces, the enemy is now concentrating its efforts to reinforce defence fortifications on the south bank of the Yellow River, as a sequel to the crushing blow dealt by our forces to the 200,000 strong army commanded by General Wei Li-huang in the so-called first war-zone during the Shansi campaign in May last.

Sian, capital of Shensi Province, and districts surrounding it are now guarded by Chinese troops under General Hu Tsung-nan belonging to the so-called 8th war-zone.

The hinterland of Inner Mongolia is still infested by Chinese troops under General Fu Tso-yi. A large-scale mopping-up campaign, launched by the Japanese contingents against the Chinese Communist troops on August 14, is still continuing along the

Peking-Hankow and Shihchiachwang-Taiyuan Railways and the outlying region of Chahar Province. The operation is aimed not only at dislodging the Communist troops from their bases but at rendering them *hors de combat* by inflicting a knock-out defeat. Consequently, it is developing in a thorough-going way, though not in a spectacular manner. Fighting as they do with Communist soldiers who are veritable denizens of mountains, the Japanese expeditionary forces are going through hardships and privations in climbing the rock-bound region for the Reds.

By September 4, the Japanese succeeded in dispersing the Communist forces, and have since been searching one district after another for Red remnants. Up to September 14, the enemy left 2,784 dead behind apart from 1,710, taken prisoner, while the Japanese suffered some 50 in killed.

Simultaneously with the launching of fresh operations in Hunan Province in Central China in the middle of September, a military drive in North China was begun for crossing the New Yellow River. Thanks, apparently, to a remarkable diminution in the enemy's resistance, our advance was more rapid than expected inasmuch as Chengchow, an important strategic point, fell into our hands on October 4. This locality is a junction of the Peking-Hankow and the Lunghai Railways.

Central China Front

The only noteworthy enemy briskness in Central China occurred from midnight of August 25 to the following morning, when Chinese troops under General Ku Chu-tung attempted a mass offensive against Japanese positions at more than 60 points along the Yangtze estuary, by detailing a battalion or regiment of soldiers to each point. In concert with this general onslaught, the Chinese guerillas commenced activities in the Japanese occupied area, but their efficiency was in such a low state that only two cases of terrorism and another two cases of tampering with railway tracks were reported.

Our contingents immediately responded to the Chinese general attack and repulsed the bulk of enemy troops by the morning of August 26. On September 27 and 28, they attempted small sorties at various points, but were immediately driven back. Supported by air units, our forces made a counter-offensive against them along the entire front, which resumed calmness on September 29.

This Chinese general offensive testified to incompleteness of the reorganization, which the Chungking forces had been undergoing for some time in preparation for their so-called large-scale assault. The debacle which they had sustained in the campaign in Eastern Chekiang Province may have been to blame, but there is no gainsaying the fact that the abortive push, staged by them along the estuary of the Yangtze at midnight of August 25, does not rebound to the credit of Chungking's military authorities, who had been magnifying their armed preparedness regarding a general offensive.

Our forces which occupied some time ago Foochow, capital of Fukien Province, withdrew from that port city on September 3, following a considerable easing of the local situation.

In the Hankow sector, the Japanese expeditionary forces on September 18 launched most successful campaign against the Chinese troops in the so-called 9th war-zone under General Hsueh Yueh south of Yochow. To explain more fully, several Japanese divisions which had been massing south of Yochow opened attack on September 18. After dislodging some dozen Chinese battalions from their positions on the Sintsiang River, the Japanese moved south toward the Mi River. At this juncture, the Chinese 26th Army, part of the Chinese forces, attempted to outflank the Japanese from the direction of Tungcheng. Scenting this Chinese move, the extreme left column of our forces resorted to tactics for encircling the 26th Army, which consequently was annihilated. Meanwhile, other columns pushed forward, by contacting and crushing enemy resistance, which stood in their way. The result was that the Chinese 4th Army was destroyed, the 99th Army slipped away sidewise and the 37th Army was wiped out. The enemy had constructed quadruple defence lines between Yochow and Changsha, capital of Hunan Province. Such was the lightning speed of the Japanese assault that the enemy found it impossible to offer any stiff opposition, by falling back upon those defence lines. Thus, the Japanese Hayabuchi detachment entered Changsha on September 27, while on September 29 another Japanese column drove further south and entered Chuchow, junction of the Canton-Hankow Railway and the Chuchow-Pingsiang Railway and a town situated some 30 miles to the south of Changsha.

A Japanese naval detachment cooperated with the military effectives in the Changsha campaign, by operating on Lake Poyang so as to divert the enemy.

The Changsha campaign was concluded over ten days earlier than expected, thanks to a plan of operations carefully worked out on the basis of mature experience and also to full training of our combatants. The outcome of the expedition has demonstrated that the Chinese army in the 9th war-zone, reputed to be the best equipped and strongest of the Chinese forces, is not possessed of much fighting ability against the Japanese army. The enemy endured more than 80,000 in killed and wounded, while the loss sustained by our side was about 500 in killed. Having attained their objective of operations so rapidly, the Japanese expeditionary forces left Changsha on October 1 to return to their original positions.

Taking advantage of the departure of our troops from Changsha after a stay of four days, Chungking put out a fabricated claim that its army had driven out the Japanese from Changsha by inflicting heavy losses. This absurd story was accepted at its face value by the British and American public for a time. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Japanese expeditionary forces in China, which have already captured key points essential for the disposal of the China Affair, are now conducting their military operations for the purpose of destroying the enemy's fighting strength, not for occupying any more territory.

During the Changsha campaign, which lasted almost ten days, eleven Chinese planes, all S. B. bombers, made their appearance for the first time in many months. One of them landed near Ichang on the Yangtze, the gateway to Chungking, and surrendered to the Japanese military authorities to their pleasant surprise.

South China Front

The Chinese soldiers in the 7th war-zone under command of General Yu Han-mou, namely in Northern Kwangtung Province, apparently are now endeavouring hard to reconnoiter the movements of the Japanese forces.

Indo-China and Burma Road

The Chinese troops in the so-called 4th war-zone, that is, along the border of French Indo-China, are making frantic efforts to construct defence works against the Japanese drive, which they think will be inevitable, by setting up fresh fortifications along the border and sea-coast and by demolishing roads.

Various rumours are current regarding the reported joint defence between Great Britain, the United States and the Chungking régime in the two provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow. It is a well-known fact that the Chungking and Yunnan authorities are frantically pushing repair and defence works on the Burma road, which is the only aid-to-Chiang Kai-shek channel from abroad. A detachment of troops from Kweichow has been sent to guard the Burma highway.

II

NAVAL FORCES IN ACTION

NAVY PRESS SECTION, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS

Naval Air Force

To facilitate the withdrawal of Japanese military and naval forces from Foochow, capital of Fukien Province, our naval air force, which had been assigned to the coast of Fukien Province visited Foochow, Santu and Fuching on September 1 and bombed and machine-gunned troop concentrations of the Chinese 7th and 80th divisions, inflicting severe losses, and on the following day renewed the attack in same vein. On September 3, it bombed and machine-gunned the enemy bases on the north bank of the Min River east of Foochow, and also key points on the sea coast while storming the enemy near Foochow and Mamoi. On September 4, it made reconnaissance flights over Foockow, Chwanshi Island and Santu Island and attacked troop congestions, which were sighted.

On September 18, when our military forces started their drive on Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, the naval air force, acting in collaboration, rained aerial missiles on positions at Yuanliaoshan, Yingtien and Leishihshan in Northern Hunan Province, causing heavy damages. On September 24, their positions near the mouth of the Sikiang River were effectively battered three times, while on September 25 and 26 enemy field artillery emplacements near Tumitse were repeatedly hit. Enemy bases at Tumitse and Wulungtse were bombed and destroyed on September 28.

Duties of Naval Craft

Every Japanese warship in China waters is in charge of a specified area. The naval craft, besides conducting blockade, inspection of vessels, survey of water routes, and sweeping of mines, are engaged in halting the supply of aid-to-Chiang Kai-shek materials. Landing parties are set on shore at various points of the coast or islands in case of necessity for maintaining peace and order. In the Chushan Group of islands off Hangchow Bay and also in Hainan Island, the landing parties are not only maintaining peace and order, but making substantial contributions to the development of industries, by looking after industrial rehabilitation.

In the meantime, the landing parties on September 2 suppressed bandits at Taiho north of Tsingtao. On September 7, they successfully attacked some 300 bandits at a point southwest of Wenchuancheng, which stands in the northern part of Shantung Peninsula. On September 9 and 10, a squad of our bluejackets landed at the southern base of Yuntai Hill north of Lienyunchiang, the eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway, and restored peace and order there, by liquidating lawless elements.

While cooperating with the military forces in a mopping-up campaign, the Japanese gunboats on the Yangtze estuary were engaged in special patrol of Lake Tahu (Great Lake) from September 11 to September 14. On September 14, the Japanese gunboats opened fire on a strong body of Chinese troops and routed them with heavy losses. The landing parties in Hainan Island captured enormous quantities of arms and ammunition, by attacking Chinese troops about thirty times.

A powerful detachment of the Japanese squadron on the Yangtse River started action at midnight of September 17 and crossed Lake Tungting by escorting transports carrying Japanese troops. On September 18, at 7 : 20 a.m., the detachment landed a party of bluejackets at the base of Siahushan Hill and occupied it. Meanwhile, the Japanese warships on Lake Tungting in conjunction with the attack started by Japanese troops on enemy positions at Chingshan and Yuanliaoshan east of it bombarded retreating enemy forces. On September 19, the naval craft in concert with the military operations discovered and disposed of seven mines in the lower course of the Siangkiang River. The same afternoon, the naval force occupied Leishishan. Part of the landing party in cooperation with the military force captured Luchiao and Chiumatse.

On September 20, the naval force devoted its attention mainly to an attack on the enemy positions in the direction of Wanglinghu. The following day, enemy mountain artillery positions at a point two kilometres downstream of Yingtien were bombarded and destroyed, while 57 mines were discovered and disposed of in front of Leishihshan. This, coupled with a successful blow-up of a big boom, resulted in opening a water-way. On the other hand, the landing party cooperated with the land force in attacking Lulintan and razed enemy positions nearby. A group of Japanese warships advanced off the southeastern shore of Lake Tungting and silenced enemy activities at the mouth of the Siangkiang River one after another, while a mine-sweeping unit on September 22 sailed up the Siangkiang River and made a forced reconnaissance of the water-way south of Leishihshan. On September 23, the water-way up to a point four kilometres upstream of Leishihshan was completely opened, while mine-sweeping operations were in full swing from the Pingkiang River to Hopotan via Shumaihu Lake. The naval force also collaborated with the land contingent in the latter's advance into Lulintan. Paiyuchi was occupied on the morning of September 24 and Yingtien on the same afternoon. On September 25, the Kiaokow channel was opened, and mine-sweeping operations off Yingtien were completed. The water-way up to a point 2 kilometres upstream of Yingtien was cleared on September 26, while that to a point 10 kilometres upstream of Yingtien was removed of hindrances on September 28.

Part of the Japanese naval force, operating in the waters near Canton started sailing up the West River. Another detachment early on the morning of September 20 covered landing of our troops on the shore of Kwonghoi in face of the enemy, and continued its protecting operations till the following day. The Japanese naval detachment, which sailed up the Hunkiang River, occupied Sunchong on September 23, while sweeping mines and removing obstructions. One more detachment, which went up the North River, succeeded in clearing the water-way to a point 10 miles downstream of Chingkuan on September 27 in cooperation with military forces. Another naval unit, which operated off Kwonghoi, effectively attacked nine armed junks as well as enemy troops.

The Blockade Squadron

The Japanese squadron, which was engaged in blockade operations in China waters, visited 23,178 junks and motor-boats on the Yangtze estuary and off Eastern Chekiang Province and 26,904 junks and motor-boats on the Whangpoo River. In North China waters, 3,400 junks were inspected. Out of them, 79 were dealt with as those of a hostile character. Thus the material supply to Chiang Kai-shek is being effectively suspended by our blockade.

The number of mines, discovered and disposed of during the month of September totalled 115 in the Siangkian River and 703 in South China waters, aggregating 818. In addition, there were 101 mines, discovered and disposed of during the Changsha campaign in the latter part of October.

FROM JAPANESE POINTS OF VIEW

Under this general title, the TOKYO GAZETTE reviews books and other publications representing Japanese views of life and the world.

SATOH SHIN-YEN (CRITICAL BIOGRAPHY OF AN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST IN THE TOKUGAWA PERIOD). By Ekichi Tokita. Tokyo: Taikando. 1941. pp. 414. 4.50 yen.

Satoh Shin-yen was a versatile scholar with almost encyclopædic knowledge and a prolific writer accredited with the authorship of about three hundred works comprising eight thousand volumes. Himself a venerator of Shin-yen for many years, Mr. Tokita has written this book after studying his voluminous works and the copious extant literature on him.

According to the author, Satoh Shin-yen, with his rare erudition and foresight, was the early master mind of modern Japan. He commanded the esteem and admiration of the public in the latter days of the Tokugawa Shogunate. The predictions made by him nearly a century ago have proved authentic *ad seriatim* since the Meiji Restoration epoch of 1868. Particularly today when Japan is confronted with a most grave crisis in her national life, the re-examination of his views and theories is becoming the rage in learned circles, reviving his popularity almost a century after his death. It is, therefore, quite natural that Mr. Tokita's volume exposing Shin-yen's personality, scholarship and accomplishments should be warmly received in present-day Japan.

Born in Akita, Shin-yen practised the family profession of medicine; and yet, as mentioned earlier, he composed as many as three hundred books aggregating eight thousand volumes. His astronomical discoveries revealing his cosmology and view of life and of the world, form the creative centre of his learning, whence all branches of his extensive knowledge spread out far and wide like the all-encompassing visions of an abstruse poet. His systematic enlightenment covers a wide field of subjects and may be divided into more than twenty branches, such as, astronomy, agricultural

economy, agronomy (land-surveying, climatology, nature of the soil, tilling and sowing, crop growing, irrigation, rice-field cultivation), industrial products (forestry, mineral products, aquatic products, live-stock), economics, military science (national defence, gunnery, ordnance manufacturing, shipbuilding), education, the criminal code, medicine, history, geography, etc. Thus his learning was as profound as it was extensive. Considering that his works include *Art of Making Photographic Lenses*, *Lithography*, *Art of Making Carmine*, *Alloy for Casting Guns*, *The Secret of Loading Cannon*, and that he invented *Shikinrei* analogous to gas and flare-bombs, a bomb-shell which he called "Artificial Thunder," also an automatic fire-boat resembling the torpedo-boat, and an armoured car, as the forerunner of the modern tank, he must have been the pioneer scientist of his time. It is indeed a miracle that all these were his achievements, irrespective of his chequered career as a medical practitioner, farmer, traveller, and also as a wanderer having fallen into disgrace with the Shogunate as a sequel to his far advanced views. Because of his deep and exhaustive learning, he may be, by analogy, called the Aristotles of Japan.

Shin-yen's theories were so original and novel that they have hitherto been regarded as phantasmagoric chimeras or fantastic illusions; some people even branded him an imposter. While other scholars lapsed into temporizing views in deference to the conservative administrators ruling them, Shin-yen, sparkling with the flame of patriotism, advocated a far-sighted national policy to prevent the eastward penetration of European influence, utterly disregarding adverse criticisms of the public and hoping posterity to appreciate his standpoints. He envisioned the future of Japan in relation to the international situation and courageously insisted that the country should be restored to its former self through abolition of the Shogunate System, thereby reviving the Imperial régime with the final object of developing a powerful national status. Further, in expressing his observations on Continental and international politics, he asserted that Japan should endeavour to hinder the influences of the two great Powers, Britain and Russia, from prevailing in East Asia. Judging from Japan's national strength and the international situation at that time, it is obvious that his long-sighted surveys should have been relegated as idle fancies and mere gibberish. However, we cannot but wonder

at his almost clairvoyant insight, especially when some of his schemes are beginning to materialize today. For instance, after years of laborious researches he formulated a plan for the excavation of a canal connecting the Tone River with Tokyo Bay through Lake Imba. It is a work comparable in scale to the Panama Canal, and under the current emergency the Government has made a start with it this year. His another project regarding the reclamation of a vast area along Tokyo Bay from Simoosa to Kazusa provinces is now being carried out by the Government. When the work is completed the reclaimed area will be utilized as one of the largest factory districts in the world.

Shin-yen concluded his life of 82 years in the closing days of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when Japan was engulfed in a most critical situation. He was, so to speak, Japan's Diderot or D'Alembert, harmonizing the various departments of knowledge as a thinker, scientist, strategist, statesman, agricultural economist, and assseveratingly advocating Pan-Asianism. By profession, he was a physician, farmer, traveller, scholar and literary man animated by an ardent spirit. One of the proofs how famous he was is discernible from the fact that he was asked by the feudal lord of the Tuyama Clan, Matsudaira Kosai, to take part in the administrative reform which the *Daimyo* had in contemplation. The Lord of Tuyama was a wise noble of no mean ability, interested in enlisting capable retainers. But as his predecessors had died young the reins of administration were in the hands of ministers, and without their approval he could not carry into effect even the training of able young men, promotion of talented dependants and relief to the poor. Unfortunately, his ministers not only were found incapable of managing financial affairs but proved very little educated in rural economy. Nor were they conversant with the methods of developing land and enhancing production and clan prosperity. There were a growing number of dissatisfied people and many were starving. It was of urgent importance to effect an administrative reform. Lord Kosai was anxious to execute remedial measures, but he had no one to consult with. He asked Mihara Kindayu, one of the ministers, if he knew of any suitable person. Kindayu answered that a certain Satoh Shin-yen, who happened to stay at his residence as a guest, was able despite his youth, widely read in Chinese classics and philosophy and well versed in history of all

times. He recommended the Lord to appoint Shin-yen as his adviser. As the latter's fame had already reached his ears, the *Daimyo* was very anxious to see the young man, but strict laws of the time prevented such a high-ranking personage from interviewing one below his social status who was not in his service. A few days later it was given out that the Lord was suffering from insomnia and a travelling story-teller was ordered to attend on him by special arrangements. Thus Shin-yen was called in and was entrusted with the task of entertaining the *Daimyo* by telling strange and interesting stories he had heard while sojourning in many provinces. He had been instructed beforehand by Minister Kindayu to begin, on the third or fourth night, talks on topography, transportation facilities, major towns and cities, and places of strategic importance in various parts of Japan. He was also ordered to relate the nature of the soil, local customs and manners, methods of farming, administrative affairs and relative wealth of the peoples in different provinces. After a lapse of more than ten days, the Lord, one night, dismissed all attendants and privately asked Shin-yen, to express his opinion regarding measures suited to rectify evils in the administration of the Tuyama Clan. Shin-yen replied by quoting the words of Confucius to the effect that the key to managing a State is to be found in cultivating virtues and respecting men of wisdom. Deeply impressed by this the Lord requested him to stay in Tuyama, and in spite of his being a stranger to the clan and very young, the scholar finally took a leading part in effecting a radical administrative reform. In time his labours bore fruit. Many talented persons were taken into government service, and discreet rule and development of diverse resources brought prosperity to the Tuyama Clan.

Another episode of Shin-yen's renown came to the fore in 1810 when he was requested by the Lord of Akita, Satake Yoshikazu, to submit plans for retrieving his clan from the grip of extreme financial distress. Shin-yen suggested that the best way to promote the prosperity of Akita and its people would be to open trade with Yedo by building large boats for shipping rice and mineral products. But the opinion of the clan government was divided on the proposal and there was a heated discussion for and against it. As a result, it failed to materialize, and yet it made him the more famous.

As a scholar on agricultural economy Shin-yen is no less worthy of mention. His knowledge on this subject was of a very wide range, covering all fields of agricultural study from pure farming to what he called agrarian economy. Whereas his economics served, so to speak, merely to provide means of exploiting financial resources for feudal lords, his agrarian economy was the hereditary learning of the Satoh family handed down through five generations, and he formulated views and propositions on the subject with almost a nonchalant *tour de force*. One of his works, *Nosei Honron* (Principles of Agricultural Economy), was originally written at the request of a chief vassal of the Satuma Clan. It was the first Japanese book of its kind, giving a minute historical survey of all factors pertaining to agriculture, e.g. origin of farming in the Age of Gods; taxation system in ancient times; regulations relating to fiefs and rice-field allocations according to rank and position; history of manors; system of measures; variations in rice revenue; laws governing reclaimed rice-fields; methods of assessing crops for taxation; collection of land-tax. His *Somoku Rokubu Kosyuhō* (Methods of Cultivating Plants with Reference to Their Six Parts) was an elaborate work entailing painstaking efforts for completion. It scientifically expounds methods of farming in order to harvest six parts of plants, that is roots, stalks, barks, leaves, flowers and seeds. He also wrote other works of a similar nature which are too numerous to mention. Endowed with an aptitude for his family speciality, he under the Dutch scholar Udagawa Kaien further studied Dutch books on botany, zoology and mineralogy, in particular the latest theories on the growth, œcology and biology of plants and trees. Later he toured throughout Japan, closely examining the distribution of vegetation and local methods of cultivation. Besides, selecting 299 typical species of plants and trees, he personally raised them and carried on experiments. His classification of the specimens was of his own design, and the recorded arrangement covered a wide range from vegetables, flowering plants, fruit-trees to ordinary crops and those for special purposes. It even included forestry, manufacturing of farm produce, and methods of sale. So it was not an ordinary book on cultivation; in fact, it was the first scientific work on the subject contributing valuably to the advancement of agricultural education in Japan.

Because Shin-yen was such a prolific author he was regarded in

certain quarters as a careless writer. Nevertheless, it should be noted that he penned this voluminous series of about 300 books by devoting his entire energy for scores of years. Among his contributions, *Principles of Land Development*, *Studies in Climate*, *How To Distinguish the Nature of Soil*, *Ditches*, *Flumes and Embankments*, all relating to what he called agricultural economy, are worthy of notice even in these days of advanced science.

Sinzitu Itiro (To Be True in All Things). By Yūzō Yamamoto. Tokyo : Sintyō sha. 1941. pp. 411. 1.20 yen.

A lad, named Yoshio Morikawa, lived with his father and elder sister, his mother having been divorced while he was still a baby. His father, Gihei, was unusually strict, but his sister, Shizuko, was full of motherly love towards him. At school he was a poor scholar, just trailing along somewhere at the bottom of the class, but once out of the classroom he was much more lively, being keen on athletics, especially running.

One day at school he was asked to bring a small sum of money not exceeding 20 sen as a contribution towards the relief fund for the famine stricken districts in Northeastern Japan. He told his father and sister about it, but he was only given 10 sen, which was put into an envelope and the words " 10 sen " were written on it. The next day on his way to school he met his classmates. While talking with them he found that even the poorest among them had 20 sen for the relief fund. His pride was somewhat hurt, so he decided to double the sum with his own pocket money, so he put 10 sen of his own into the envelope and changed the figure " 10 " to " 20." When the donations were being collected in the classroom one of the boys reported that he had lost his money. After school Yoshio found the same boy crying by the gate, because he could not go home and tell his mother that he had lost the money. He felt so sorry for the boy that he gave him 10 sen. This little act of childish benevolence and the fact that Yoshio had changed the figure from " 10 " to " 20 " on his own envelope caused his teacher to suspect him of stealing the other boy's money and Yoshio's father and sister were subsequently called to the school, and the case became quite complicated. However, Yoshio's father and the teacher somehow managed to patch up things to their own satisfaction, but

to Yoshio their suspicious glances were more than he could comprehend.

In the meantime Yoshio's sister became engaged. On the day that her fiancé was to come to the house for the first time, Yoshio was happily going about the house, seeing what preparations had been made for the guest. In the drawing room he discovered that one of the pictures on the wall was about to fall off its hook. He called out for some one to come, but nobody paid any attention, so he decided to fix it by himself, but as he was climbing on to the table, his kimono knocked down a flower vase and the water splashed all over the carpet. Surprised by the noise, his father came running into the room and gave him a good scolding.

The author gives the following picture of the boy at that moment.

Darn it! He's always scolding me—Yoshio thought. It seems as if father thinks more of the flower vase and the new carpet than of his own son. George Washington's father did not scold him when he confessed that he had cut down the cherry tree, but here am I,—I told him the truth and look at the scolding I get. Of course, if it were for doing something really mischievous I wouldn't mind so much, but I was only trying to fix the picture frame. That's more than I can understand. Yoshio was by no means satisfied with the big gap separating truth as it appears in the school text book and truth in actual experience at home.

" Didn't I learn a good lesson for giving that 10 sen to my classmate the other day," he reflected. " That's what comes of being too kind. There he was, crying like that, so I felt sorry for him and gave him 10 sen. They're always teaching us to be kind, yet my father, sister, and even the teacher suspected me and gave me a scolding. They always tell us to help needy people and then, when I do, they come and take things the wrong way. I do what they tell me, but they never take the trouble to understand me. They always look at things from the bad side. How stupid they are! "

There was something incomprehensible to the innocent heart of this child. He felt outcast. This feeling came to him especially after his sister's fiancé began to come to the house more frequently, when he seemed to take his sister away from him, and even she

seemed to take more interest in him than in Yoshio himself. His father was an office worker, and when he came back at night he always made his son study. At last the solitude and lonesomeness that increased about him day after day was more than Yoshio could stand and so one night he ran away from home.

His father's grief upon discovering that his son had run away is contained in the following passage :

I wonder if I said too much to him about his studies. Still, I do not remember being unreasonably harsh. I wonder if the children of today are so weak that they crumble at just a scolding for not doing their lessons. But Yoshio was poor at school, so I took the teacher's advice and saw that he spent a lot of his time at home in study. But I wonder if I was not too strict.

" If you do not want to study, I shall send you away to work." I had told him once. Perhaps he had taken it to heart and thought that I really would send him away to work. Of course, I had no idea of doing such a thing—I just thought it might make him buck up a bit. Still he might have thought I really meant it.

We grown-up men cannot easily understand children. Only the other day I was saying to his teacher that we men should not try to make youngsters understand us through our own way of thinking, but now I must have made that mistake myself. I'm sure that was the real cause.

Besides, Yoshio is fast growing up and with his sister's engagement he must have become quite sensitive these days. But, no ! More than this, more than anything the whole trouble is.....

Gihei suddenly shivered as if a chill had taken hold of him.

He tried hard not to think about it, but whenever something happened to his son he always came back to that question.

Some one once said that rearing a child is like carrying a bamboo basket on a pole. If both parents carry it, one in front and the other behind, the basket will always keep straight, but if one of the parents has to carry it alone it will surely warp.

But in Yoshio's case, it is not as if both parents were lost and it is not entirely impossible to carry the basket from the front and the back.....as Gihei's thoughts turned in this direction he could not but feel indignant. However, there was nothing he could do about it now. Nearly ten years had passed since Yoshio's mother had left his house. What's the use of thinking about it now.....

The father finally came to the conclusion that his son must be trying to find his mother, although he had been told more than once that she was dead.

It was not long before Yoshio was found by the police and brought back home. This time his sister took to worrying about Yoshio and she decided to go to her uncle, Sokō, who was an artist, to ask him for advice about her brother. Sokō, instead of talking to her, took her to see her mother who was operating a small cafe in the outskirts of Tokyo. Their intention was to ask her to return to her former husband, but in this they did not succeed.

In the meantime Shizuko's engagement was broken by her fiancé. The breach came so unexpectedly that Shizuko began to worry and at the same time she began to wonder if there were some secret within the house of which she had been kept in ignorance. She approached her father, but he only told her that there was nothing he had hidden from her. She was still not satisfied, however, so again she approached her uncle.

The uncle related the following story to her.

Although Shizuko appeared as the first daughter of Gihei Morikawa on the registry, she was in reality not his daughter. Her mother's name was Mutsuko. Shortly after graduating from a girls high school Mutsuko fell in love with a young man, who soon afterward became ill with erysipelas. While he was in hospital, Mutsuko nursed him with the greatest care, but their love affair came to the attention of the two families. Meanwhile the young man died, leaving Mutsuko pregnant. Her parents asked the young man's family to legally recognize the child soon to be born, but this they flatly refused on the ground that their deceased son had not mentioned a word about it to any one. After this refusal, there was nothing Mutsuko's parents could do, especially after the death of one of the parties, since they were the only ones who ever knew about the child.

At that time, Gihei, after graduating from college, entered the firm where he is still employed, and it was through Mutsuko's father that he was given the job. In addition to this, Mutsuko's

father had also partly supported Gihei through college, for he had been obliged to work his way through school. With these personal relations Gihei was approached to take Mutsuko as his lawful wife, after being told about her former love affair and its complications.

Gihei on the other hand had secretly loved Mutsuko, but had never dreamed that she would ever become his wife. Therefore, when Mutsuko's father came with the proposal he immediately accepted it. Of course, he had not forgotten his obligations toward this family.

" But how will Mutsuko-san take this affair ? " Gihei asked.

" Oh, we can manage her, if you accept the proposal."

Mutsuko's father was determined to make his daughter understand. He was only too happy to hear that Gihei had so willingly accepted Mutsuko, who had already been touched by another man.

Mutsuko, however, from the beginning did not approve of becoming Gihei's wife. At one time she almost killed herself to follow her lover. She also had doubts as to how she could rear the child once it was born, so for one reason or another she decided to marry Gihei, although quite unwillingly. Shizuko was born soon after her lawful marriage to Gihei.

Sokō continued his story.

" Your birth was a most difficult case. I do not mean all the complications I have just told you. I mean the actual birth. Your mother was so weakened that the doctor doubted whether you would ever be born. I was not there, of course, but mother told me all about it later. Any way you were born, but after that it was a long time before either of you were out of danger. You were taken from one hospital to another, and so forth, until all possible aid was exhausted. The cost of all this was considerable, but father paid most of it. What father could not pay was made up by Gihei-san's in his kindness for you both. We all admired his perseverance for doing so much for you and your mother. You know how people get tired of each other even in the case of an ordinary married couple. Still, never once did Gihei-san show any such sign throughout the time he was taking care of you both. Father must have been deeply impressed by Gihei-san's character, or he would not have supported him through college before. At any rate, we were completely taken away by his kindness to you. You remember I told you how the other family flatly refused to recognise you. Well, it may be the way of the world today, but could you understand why your mother had gone to a man who was about to die of erysipelas and nurse him so dearly ? ' Our son would never have done such a thing. No, not our son. It must be a mistake.' That was the answer that came from the other family. And now just imagine, Gihei-san had accepted a child of another man totally unknown to him, and without a hint of displeasure. He even changed and washed your diapers. No, not only that, but when you were born he secretly went to the grave of the man and reported your birth, at the same time saying that he would rear the baby as his own lawful daughter and would take entire responsibility. Do you think an ordinary man could ever do such a thing ? "

Shizuko was nervously sobbing in her handkerchief, and could not say a word.

Sokō continued his story.

" But as we all think differently, your mother after hearing of this, did not approve of his going to the grave. And how hysterically she jumped on Gihei-san..... Well, I know you would understand your mother's feeling."

" ..... "

" The conclusion was evident. Gihei-san and your mother never agreed. Gihei-san always attended your mother with a true heart, but it never touched hers. Perhaps it did and did it so thoroughly that she could not withstand his unpretentious straight forwardness. Your mother was too tenderly cared for, when she did not deserve such kindness. It was probably the jaundiced spirit that made your mother become more hysterical. It might have been far better for her to have succumbed when she gave birth to you. Well, I do not know, but when your mother heard that Gihei-san had gone to the man's grave and reported your birth, she was in a frightful rage, because it was the only thing she wanted to be left alone. And then she said, ' I won't stand for any more of these undeserved favours.'

" ..... "

" Of course, Gihei-san never dreamed of selling favours to your mother. Any way there was no love between them from the beginning with such a bad start.....yes, I might as well tell you everything now that I've started to tell you the whole story. When Gihei-san had aroused your mother's anger by his kindness, all he

said was, ' I am very sorry. I should not have done it without even trying to understand your feelings.' I'm sure this is something quite new to you. After that Gihei-san sincerely apologized to your mother. Ordinary husbands would never have done such a thing to their wives. Gihei-san did. It is not because your mother is the daughter of his former benefactor, but I think he believes in harmony in a home and so he apologized whenever he saw fit. Yes, your father, Gihei-san, is not a hard-headed, obstinate man. For a long time he put up with all the unbearable scenes, but when Yoshio was born he could no longer stand your mother's one-sided temperament."

" ..... "

" If father had been alive then, I'm sure your mother would not have been divorced. Until then father had always stopped them from separating. For ten years it was father who forced them to stay together. When your mother became pregnant with Yoshio, she could no longer stand the supressed atmosphere at home. Ordinarily in such a case it is more usual to withstand the unpleasantness for the sake of the child, but your mother's case was just the opposite. Surely Yoshio was Gihei-san's child, and there was no doubt about the truth of that. Your mother objected because it was Gihei-san's baby, saying it would be a crime to bear a child of a man for whom she had no love. She wanted to have an abortion and leave Gihei-san, but this time our elder brother fiercely objected reminding her again of what Gihei-san had done in your case. But your mother would not listen. She said that personal obligations should not be intermixed with affection and love. She further said that she had been tied down to personal obligations and favours for ten years, and so she could no longer stand them. I knew both of them. Your mother was too wilful and selfish and would not try to understand other people, and our brother was too stereotyped with unpractical logic, and people cannot be tied down to obligations disregarding personal affection and love. So I intervened and arranged things as they are today. They were divorced."

" ..... "

" I think your mother is a very unfortunate woman. If the man whom she had loved had not died she might have been the happiest woman in the world, and the most virtuous woman. As far as I can see, your mother is more obstinate and more selfish than Gihei-san. A woman of her nature can really be happy if she can find a man to her liking. But in her own case she got married to a man whom she had never dreamed of before, and so things became so complicated. Without a doubt if she were an ordinary woman she could have put up with the unusual situation..... Gihei-san is really a fine man—you cannot easily find a man of his type. Yes, your mother was aware of his excellent character, but she could not come to like him. And that was the only reason for her leaving him. If I may use your mother's words, she once told me that if it were a crime to forge a bank draft so that the forger became a social outcast all his life time, then the forger of a love affair must be punished far more than the forger of a bank draft. She added that she could never venture upon such a forgery."

After all, the breach was caused by the fact that Shizuko was not Gihei's own daughter and that Shizuko was born of a man who had contracted a malignant disease.

Gihei did not know that Sokō had told Shizuko the whole story. As for Shizuko, according to Sokō's advice, she was to act as if she knew nothing. However, the shock she received from Sokō's story, together with her broken engagement, affected her greatly. Her health began to fail day by day. Gihei at first thought that his daughter had been completely upset by her broken love affair, but somehow he began to sense that she might have found out the secret of her birth.

In the meantime summer came and so Gihei sent his daughter and son to the beach at Ōhara, several hours' journey from Tokyo, to spend the vacation. There at the resort, Shizuko accidentally met her mother and her lover, Sumita. Yoshio also met them, but although he did not know that she was his real mother, he somehow experienced a peculiar sensation when he met her. After about two weeks, Shizuko and Yoshio were suddenly called back to Tokyo by telegram, because their father had been taken ill. Among the flowers sent to him was one bouquet of white roses which bore no name. Shizuko later found out from Sokō that it was from Shizuko's mother. Not many days later, Shizuko's mother visited Gihei's home for the first time in ten years, but Gihei, on his sickbed, would not allow her to enter the house. Several weeks after that incident Gihei passed away. He left a will in which he confessed

that although he knew that Shizuko was aware of the secret of her own birth he somehow hesitated to tell her the secret from his own mouth, that he regretted he had not been able to live a life of his own, and that the main cause of his disagreement with Shizuko's mother was lack of true love between them, and that Shizuko should in all possibility marry a man whom she could really love throughout her life. Among other things Gihei left five hundred yen to Shizuko's mother, which was quite a surprise to all the relatives.

Not long after Gihei's death Yoshio was taken ill with appendicitis, and underwent an operation. Greatly worried over her own son's sickness Mutsuko hurried to the hospital to nurse him. This gave her an opportunity to return to her former husband's home and thus she came to live with Shizuko and Yoshio. Winter came and during the vacation Mutsuko took Yoshio on a little trip to the hot spring resort at Ikao. There she accidentally met her former lover, Sumita, from whom she had long been separated, and again they fell in love. According to Sumita, he was at that time about to complete his new experiment on one of the phases of the incandescent light and needed some fund. Without asking her daughter's permission, Mutsuko drew out a large sum and gave it to Sumita. This unpardonable act made things unbearable for Mutsuko and the natural outcome was that again she left the house to join Sumita.

With all these family complications Yoshio naturally lagged in his studies, and he failed to make the sixth grade at the end of the school year. Shizuko was considerably worried over her brother, and so, after consulting with her uncle she decided to ask a certain religious worker to take care of Yoshio.

The reverend gentleman willingly met her and said, "Yes, formerly, I used to take backward children under my care, but of late I have changed my ideas. They often say that a boy is bad, because he is poor in lessons, but, truly speaking, you rarely find a bad boy in this world. If he is poor in his lessons, it is because he has failed to steal good marks from his teacher and the boy who gets good marks is not always a good boy. The boy who is poor in his lessons and is a rascal is in truth a very honest boy. It is the fault of grown-ups who make this mistake. You cannot dress

a boy in a man's suit. It is a pity. Let him wear his own boy's clothes. And no matter how old they are, if they are his own, they are the best you can give him. Be careful not to dress him in somebody else's clothes. If you put a boy in the care of others, then the boy will think he is a bad boy and that that is why he is being sent away from home. Of course, there are cases where I have reformed bad boys, but if they had been with their parents from the beginning I know they would never have turned bad. They often say that educators and religious workers know how to take care of bad boys, but recently I have come to another conclusion. No doubt they know many psychological principles, but in rearing a child nothing is better than his own parents. Therefore I do not take in any children these days."

After this refusal Shizuko had but one hope. That was to ask her mother to return home again. But just as she reached this decision, a policeman arrived, bearing the news that her mother and Sumita had committed suicide together.

The author of this story is a man who is regarded as one of the greatest contemporary literary men in every respect. Although there is nothing new in the theme there is a certain composure about the whole composition, so that the reader can follow the progress of the events with a feeling of serenity and calmness. *Sinzitu Itiro*, a free rendering of which would be "To Be True in All Things" is taken from a poem by Hakushu Kitahara. Gihei was a straightforward man, and throughout his short life he strove to live a true life which is broader and deeper than a life which merely speaks of truth. Because he was tied down to "being true" according to his own ideas, he was unable to live a life of his own, as he confessed in his will. However, his was a true life, and to quote the author's words,..."the reason why he had not told Shizuko of the complications concerning her birth was not because he wanted to hide things from her, nor lie to her. There was the great truth beyond the actual facts. It is easy to tell true facts. But it is not ordinary affair to push one's way through life with truth..." Throughout the story the author cleverly pictures, with his easy flowing style, the warped conception of life of a motherless child, the father, with his confused mental

sufferings, who refuses to take a second wife, and the characteristic views of life of Sokō, the artist, and finally Shizuko, with her feminine psychology, whose early womanhood is fraught with many hard trials. The story is undoubtedly one that can be really enjoyed and appreciated and one that will leave the reader with reflecting reminiscences.

CONCERNING THE JAPAN-PORTUGUESE AGREEMENT ON AERIAL SERVICE

—Announcement by the Board of Information Made on October 25, 1941—

With regard to the agreement between the Governments of Japan and Portugal for the establishment of an aerial service between Palao and Deli, which was concluded at Lisbon on October 13, necessary procedures in our country have been concluded resulting in its promulgation in the Official Gazette under today's date. The text of the agreement is as follows :

The Government of Japan and the Government of Portugal,

Desiring to establish aerial connection between Japan and the Island of Timor, have mutually agreed upon the following provisions :

ARTICLE 1

The Government of Portugal accord to a Japanese aerial transportation company designated by the Japanese Government an authorization to engage in the business of regular commercial aerial service between Palao or other point in the neighbourhood of Palao, designated by the Japanese Government, and Deli, and vice versa.

ARTICLE 2

The Government of Japan, on their part, accord to a Portuguese aerial transportation company designated by the Portuguese Government an authorization to engage in the business of regular commercial aerial service between Deli and Palao or other point in the neighbourhood of Palao, designated by the Japanese Government, and vice versa.

ARTICLE 3

The aerial transportation companies stipulated under the preceding two Articles shall have the obligation of transporting mails, passengers and goods, and the Governments of the two countries

mutually undertake not to impose any unjust restriction upon the transportation of such mails, passengers and goods by the company designated by each other.

The provisons of the present Agreement do not prevent either of the two Governments from prohibiting within their respective territory, for reason of the State, the transportation of mails and the debarkation or stay of all employees of the company engaged in the aerial service stipulated in Articles 1 and 2 of the present Agreement or of the members of the crew of the said company or passengers thereof.

ARTICLE 4

The aerial transportation company, designated by the Japanese Government, to carry on the business of aerial service provided under Article 1 must execute at least one return trip during the period of two weeks unless it is impossible to do so by reason of *force majeure*. The Portuguese company, designated by the Portuguese Government provided under Article 2, shall have the same obligation.

ARTICLE 5

The Portuguese Government assure to the Japanese company, designated by the Japanese Government, the utilization of ground equipments and technical facilities which are considered necessary for the execution of the flight over the route over the territory of Timor; and the Japanese Government, in turn, assure to the Portuguese company, designated by the Portuguese Government, the utilization of ground equipments and technical facilities which are considered necessary for the execution of the flight over the route over the territory of Japan.

ARTICLE 6

The technical details necessary for the execution of the present Agreement shall be fixed in the document signed between the competent authorities of the two countries.

ARTICLE 7

The Japanese Government reserve to themselves the right of revoking the designation accorded to a company and of designating

another Japanese aerial transportation company in its place. The Portuguese Government reserve to themselves the same right. In such a case the concession shall immediately become invalid with respect to the first company and the terms of the concession shall be applied to the company designated subsequently, the first company having no power to make any demand on account of this against the Government from which it has received the notice of revocation.

ARTICLE 8

The present Agreement shall become invalid in case the Japanese aerial service provided under this Agreement is not inaugurated within the maximum period of six months from the day when the utilization of ground equipments and technical facilities are deemed possible. The present Agreement shall also become invalid in case the said service is interrupted for a period exceeding six months, except in the case for reason of *force majeure*.

ARTICLE 9

The management of the aforementioned aerial service shall be regulated by the provisions of the Convention relative to aerial navigation of October 13, 1919, and by the laws and regulations in force within the territories over which the flight is made in so far as it does not contravene the said Convention of 1919. The aeroplanes of Portuguese and Japanese companies shall fly over the territories respectively of Japan and Portugal over the route designated by the Government of the country over which the flight is made. The departure from the said route may be made only in case of an emergency or with the consent of the Government of the country over which the flight is made.

ARTICLE 10

The concessions provided under this Agreement shall not be of an exclusive character. Both Governments reserve to themselves the right of authorizing the establishment of other aerial services in their respective territories in accordance with the conditions they deem proper.

ARTICLE 11

In case of the extension of the services provided under the

Articles 1 and 2 outside the territories of Timor and Japan, respectively, both Governments shall fix by common accord the conditions under which such an extension will be made.

ARTICLE 12

The present Agreement shall be in force thirty days after the date of the signature and be valid for the duration of five years ; and thereafter shall be prolonged automatically each year. However, either of the two Governments may abrogate the present Agreement by giving notice to the other Government at least six months prior to the expiration of the first period of validity or the extended year.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, having been duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Lisbon, in duplicate, in the French language, on this thirteenth day of October of the 16th year of Syōwa, corresponding to the thirteenth, October, 1941.

(signed) S. TIBA
„ OLIV. SALAZAR

CONCERNING THE UNIFICATION OF JAPANESE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS IN CHINA

—Statement of the Foreign Office Issued on November 1, 1941—

The question of unifying our administrative organs in China under the Foreign Office and the China Affairs Board has been under consideration for some time. It has now been decided that the agencies on the spot of the Department of Home Affairs, the Department of Communications (in charge of affairs relating to shipping) and the Department of Overseas Affairs (in charge of affairs relating to Governments-General of Chosen and Taiwan) be, for the most part, brought under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office.

The unification, the actual method for which is now under discussion, is expected shortly.

CONCERNING THE DESPATCH OF AMBASSADOR SABURO KURUSU TO THE UNITED STATES

—Announcement by the Board of Information Made on November 5, 1941—

It has been decided to send Ambassador Saburo Kurusu to the United States for the purpose of assisting Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura.

CONCERNING THE DISASTER OF THE KEHI MARU

I

—Announcement by the Board of Information
Made on November 6, 1941—

The passenger ship, Kehi Maru, of the Nippon Kai Steamship Company, which is on the regular run between Turuga and Seisin, met with a disaster, shortly after 10:00 p.m. last night, on the Japan Sea by contacting a mine while on her way to Turuga. Several rescue ships hurried to the spot immediately upon the receipt of the S. O. S.

II

—Announcement by the Board of Information
Made on November 6, 1941—

It is clear from the wireless messages sent out by the Kehi Maru and other circumstances that the disaster that befell the vessel was caused by a floating mine which had drifted from within the territorial waters of the Soviet Union.

Therefore, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Haruhiko Nishi, on the afternoon of the 6th, requested the Soviet Ambassador at Tokyo, M. Constantin Smetanin, to call on him at the Foreign Office and presented to the latter the most solemn protest, demanding his Government to make a reply with sincerity.

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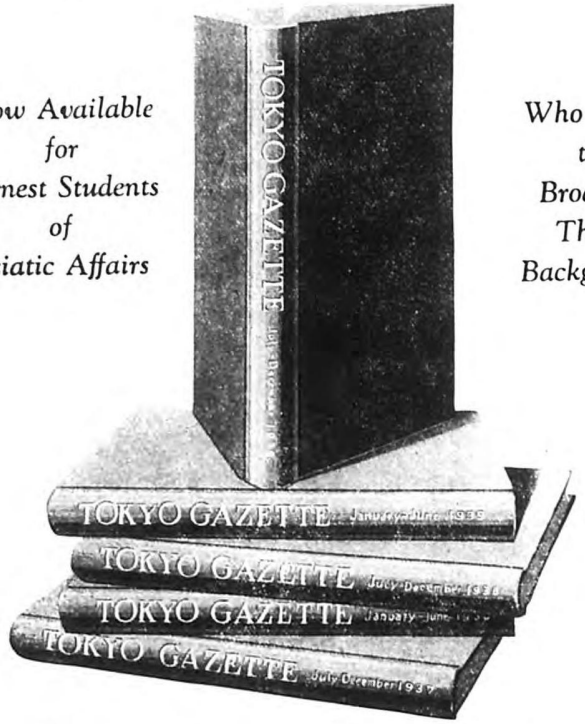

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